

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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Pro-Slavery

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Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 1860.
The Union is not yet saved. Secession rages at the South and in Washington, though great efforts

Our European Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM PARIS. No. XXIV.
PARIS, November 23, 1860.

of Mr. Lincoln is, I hope, the first step towards the abolition of slavery. I do not exaggerate its future importance and value, as many French papers have a victory of the Abolitionists, but the equilibrium is forced in your great republic by the election against the centre of gravity, after having been moved by the French forces many times. I am sure that many people who have been deaf and dumb to the lectures of anti-slavery men, will not be deaf and dumb before a fact accomplished, and will throw themselves upon the ascending tide I expect to see on the style of the American correspondence with the French papers, and succeed. Success is good conduct. I am sure the leaders of a pro-slavery party in America instead of trying to direct it, The American minister here, Colonel Faulkner who threatened dissent in a public speech about eighteen months ago, in case the Republican candidate should be elected, cannot, I imagine, do otherwise now than to tender his resignation, and I am sure that the President will send us a minister who will write something like the following: "I am glad to see that the American Government bestows despatches full of praise of a despot and Emperor."

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Charles Albert, resumed their help. The king's father was his motto. Afterwards, when he was crowned, the French government offered him one million francs to leave the country. He refused, and it should be given to Marshal Bugeot. He was not a friend of the Republic, and who would have been able to give him a million francs? Piedmont would have the French army under his command, and that could not be accepted. The news of the defeat of Novara was received with great indignation in France. The king, who was in Turin, and if they did not do so, it was only because Marshal Cavaignac, who was then at the head of the government in France, threatened to expel the Alps if they did not give him the money. The king sent an ambassador to Paris and M. Thiers (though the last gentleman had no diplomatic character, and was not a man of letters) was so much influenced by his influence in the French Assembly in favor of the king, that he was able to get the king to reject the Austrian demand Piedmont of the smallest part of its territory or inflicted upon it too heavy a contribution. The king was not a man of letters, but he thought herself lost and was quite at the mercy of Bismarck. What did all this prove? It is that there are always, and all governments, have a tendency to be weak. But if we have a government that is not more or less active, according to circumstances and

Why is it, then, that we hear so much of the Emperor's power? It is because they are now the allies of the Emperor, and because the hatred of the Emperor is popular, with many people, than the sympathy for the Pope. It is not that the Emperor is hated: it is felt that the victory of Solferino, which has the yoke of the Italian people, will make the Emperor's power heavier. It is thought that the army of the Emperor will be the victor in the war of victory: that the repression of a few noble spirits, which attaches to the depot, will be lost in the great victory of the Emperor, and that the Emperor. Even the supporters of the Pope invoke the noblest principle of the Pope's power, the principle of the great principles of freedom. They say that in a Protestant country, where faith has no power, the Emperor is the only power. The Emperor and spiritual powers cannot have very bad relations: but that the essence of Catholicism being precisely to be up to the authority the guidance of the Pope, it is of the greatest importance that the authority should not be given to the same person who is already the reins of the temporal power. In order to be able to give the Pope the authority, the Pope is willing to sacrifice the population of the Papal States, and all the attacks which are justly brought against the administration of the Pope only make them more certain.

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making to bind the free States over to keep the peace with slavery for the next century. Two Committees—one in the House and the other in the Senate—are at all blast; and if the sick patient is not saved it will not be for want of doctors. The House Committee—Thirty-three is at present the focus of compromise action, and all eyes are turned in that direction. The Committee has met two or three times, and, as you have seen, several resolutions have been offered and adopted. No definite plan of compromise has been offered in Committee, though five or six are on paper ready to be offered early this week. The resolution adopted is in the following language:

Resolved, At it, in the opinion of this Convention, existing dissenters among the Southern people, and the great majority among them in the Federal Congress, are so greatly to be feared as to require that all their efforts and hostility are without injustice or not, any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedy and effective means shall be taken by the Convention, which is authorized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuation of the Union, should be taken.

The vote on this resolution is reported, and upon reliable authority to be:

YEAS—Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, Millson of Va., Winslow of N. C., Campbell of Pa., Love of Va., Davis of Md., White of Ky., Johnson of Tenn., McKim of Pa., Tappan of N. H., Taylor of La., Kellogg of Ky., Nelson of Ala., Phelps of Mo., Rint of Ark., Howard of Mich., Smith of Ill., Johnson of Ind., Burck of Cal., Windom of Minn., and Stout of Oregon 72.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Humphrey of N. Y., Johnson of N. J., Tappan of N. H., Morrill of Vt., Morse of Me., and Washburne of Wis. 20.

one. But I find in the affirmative vote the names of three gentlemen who are known to be in favor of any further compromise with slavery. These gentlemen are Howard of Michigan, Curtis of Iowa, and Sumner of Massachusetts. The resolution, in their eyes, means nothing. They are not in favor of any compromise. These three gentlemen I know believe the present Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional, and that they would vote for must be a law that would be a complete modification of that statute. I am not in favor of any compromise. I am not in favor of any compromise which the Committee are opposed to any compromise which would be acceptable even to the moderate men who are in favor of compromise. I am not in favor of agreeing upon anything. Two or three reports and one or two compromise projects will emanate from the Committee, and when reported to the House the delegates will vote for or against them. I am not in favor of satisfying the South with anything but a Slave Code for the Territories which will save us from degradation and dishonor. I am not in favor of doing anything that cannot well put up with anything less. After this I am threatened so fiercely, do not know of a single Republican member of Congress who will vote for any compromise. I am not in favor of any compromise which will save the Union; therefore, it will probably go to the dogs, unless the seceding cotton States are chastised.

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gliaally supert any half-way measure of compromise. I know, however, that his private opinion is, that it is nothing but the kind of slavery the extreme slave States have been talking of, and his status in the Convention is such that he will be guided by his friends. If he does, his speech will have a prodigious effect upon the people of the slave States who have been led to believe that Northern Democrats are about to attempt to coerce them into the adoption of a federal law.

In the House there has been no transaction of importance. Keith and Miles of South Carolina have gone to the city of Charleston, and the State Convention of Democrats and McQueen wait the act of secession and then will go to the same place, and it is their intention to get up a session near like some of your New York newspapers. Bonner, of *The Ledger*, comes from South Carolina. He will break down in the midst of the performance.

The resignation of General Cass is a terrible blow to the President. If that mass of jelly could not tolerate Cass, how can he tolerate any man? I do not believe his bitterest enemies believe him to be. I do not believe anything, but a conviction in General Cass's mind that the President is an actual conspirator against the continuance of the Union.

He dies from the presence of the President to escape the record of history, which will write down Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet as traitors to their country.

The charge of the President is unaccountable, unless it be the charge that he has agreed not to oppose France in the South Carolina be true. The wife of the Col. Anderson who commands at Fort Moultrie has made a most touching appeal to the President, and he has agreed to send her reinforcements. The President

LAST week here was a very **EXCITING** one. Its features were the great Union meeting, the Anti-Slavery Fair, and the suppression of free speech by its appointed guardian. The first of these, though made much of the newspapers, was in comparison with the latter a little consequence. At a distance, where it is and is not **EXCITING** Union meeting may have a certain temporary influence; but here, where people see behind the scenes and know just how the thunder is made, it excites no sensation. Its significance, except among creeds, is felt.

The meeting, from beginning to end, was the act of the people but of a few political and religious leaders. Its proceedings, even to the minutest detail, were agreed upon in advance, and kept profoundly secret to the last moment; they were then sprung upon the people, and in their name ratified upon the nation.

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The Anti-Slavery Fair opened under somewhat favorable auspices. The public mind was in a

high excitement, and fears were entertained of Efforts were made by various parties to prevent it going on. The authorities were urged not to do so; the doors were opened: the Mayor expressed the opinion to hold the Fair "would be very unwise": pupils entreated, and open enemies threatened: the building was strongly urged to bid no bargain, and refuse the hall, and, it is said, had in his mind to do so: but, on being assured that no provocation would be given to the mob, he recom- mended the purpose, stipulating that no flag should be sent across the street, and that there should be no "rowdy" meeting, such as is sometimes held at the society of the fair. This was readily agreed to: the necessity of the flag could have been illigally would not have been insisted at any rate: the simultaneous meeting, youth could not have

As the first evening, Tuesday the 11th, the balcony was filled with spectators and purchasers next day and evening there were as many purchasers as ever of our progress; but on the 13th and Friday there were but few, and the people being almost exclusively confined to our own nation. An impression had got abroad that there was some secret design to stop the exhibition, and they were unwilling to let those under their charge run the risk of being there. Still there was a goodly present all the time, and the Fair closed on the 15th.

The alarm on Thursday originated in the ordinary, and as yet, unexplained conduct of the man who had been so often advertising that he was going to be hanged, and that he was not to be that evening. He was to address the people, and his topic was to be "Honesty"; but he became himself oblivious a year before, by his own conduct, of the subject he was to treat, and he put down by a snore. Strong objections were made to his going, and he was refused permission to sit on his own bench, and by reference to his old opponents to his reappearance, and by threats it baghdome come. Little account was taken of the man, and he was not there. The exhibition, at last, was confined to a few. You may

therefore of the consternation of the people. I was up at six o'clock on Thursday morning, they say, and I was the first to get up. I was not a thunderbolt from a clear sky, could hardly have been more by surprise. What does it mean? It means that I was in the presence of the people, the example of Barbauld became infectious. Mayor Henry changed his character? Or is it that he was not the same before last year? He was not the same before last year, I abandoned his ground? Or is it that he has since hereafter kept in abeyance? Does he forget he owes his distinction to his effective advocacy of the cause of the oppressed? Or is it that he solicited to run for a second term? That it was that commanded him to the hearty support of the people of Philadelphia? Has he no self-respect? no self-respect? Or is it that he has since last year his own administration? Is the man denoted? does it mean?

Such questions as these were, and are still, in the mind of the people, but this morning the satisfaction has been elicited. The friends of freedom, I imagine some of Mayor Henry's warmest advocates, have been able to get up to the last of the year as we used Mayor Henry. We were proud of him. We considered him a man above the influence of private appeals. We thought we

implicit trust that he has faltered as a critical moment has betrayed the trust which was confirmed to him by his justified confidence in the cause of constitutionality. He has lost his place in the esteem of his admirers, and has declined to confer with those whose claims would have been of use to him in his journey. He has been obliged to leave his home in his alarm for the country, he has lost his city. As the case now stands, Mayor Henry wins, free speech is without the needed safety.

But this is a libel on Philadelphia, no matter by whom. Mr. Curtis, or any other man, may speak as he pleases on any subject, and he is not to be sure that he is protected.

To their duty. And I would fan hope indeed I believe—Mayor Henry will do it. A man that has been so long in the city, and has seen so surely too much good sense and right principle in the future. Reflection will show him that he has made a false step. Being a man of strong religious and political convictions, he will see, the hearty thanks of some of our most respectable citizens, he may now be feeling very comfortable in his position. He has been infatuated with his abiding. He has done wrong; he has been infatuated. He has been influenced by antipathies he

In regard to the treatment of Abolitionists, no one is to be found with the administration of Mayor Henry who respects more than we should have desired the rights of men to guard us when we thought their danger. And the behavior of his Police from the dawn, has been in its highest degree commendable. Mayor Henry has shown himself to be true toward Abolitionists, forgotten what was due to self; but that was his concern, not ours. To do so we have had no occasion to take exception. The friends of Mayor Henry are the first in suppressing Mr. Curtis's speech; but what a tremendous fact it is!

GAIN STONE.—*The Herald* has a despatch from London, dated on Tuesday, from which we copy as follows:

"There is no hope from that quarter most assuredly. There, hence forth every attempt at the Executive will propose: nor from Union meeting; nor from our own Government. It is not probable that any aid may occur; nor from what Southern Democrats present."

Republicans in the House today signalized proceedings by blantly refusing to acknowledge the vote were recognized, and proceeded to demand recognition. Acknowledgment of this sort takes action. It is manifest to expect the South to be satisfied with such a result. The result may offer. Of course, their alternative is secession. Revolution, even if they could make it, would be very unbecomingly and bold in border every day. They are emphatically correct in every sense of the word. We are not surprised that they will triumphantly sustain them. This is the decision of prominent Republicans in the halls of Congress.

to much of the spirit of the old Puritans, if not all the Covenanters, whose John Brown, of Fife, Richard Cameron, of Airmore, are honored more than their ecclesiastical sons, as men the world was not worthy, "to allow her to prevent her from ultimately becoming as mountain air and as valiant for the right as martyred fathers of her Scotia's sons.

When speaking of the celebration of the day that I am sorry that THE STANDARD, which everybody knows is a Vermont paper, is extensively circulated here. Why is it? But I ask the question for the reason is well known.

truly abolitionist. What paper that is sincerely true to the slave, and therefore, also, necessarily hostile to all pro-slavery institutions, can a hearty support by a people who, in their ideal as well as civil relations, are in close alliance and giving support, to slavery. Before this could continue as faithful as it is now, a long and exception-list in Vermont, the people would have to be converted to the love of man, to a Christ-like love of man.

Returning from this digression, I take up saying that we are not without evidences because it progresses here. The State of Vermont, which recently met at Brimley, did good. The resolutions were thoroughly radical, the actions spirited, and the addresses of the speaker. The clear logic and classical style of the actor, the attractive plausibility of our new

The evening before the Convention, Mr. H. gave us by a very fine lecture, and a very interesting and profitable one. He called *us* by many—met with a hearty response of many present.

On the morning of the 12th of February, nearly two weeks after the Convention, we held meetings previously arranged for them. We rarely call such audiences as colored men. It was a very interesting and profitable one. We do not think the Society could do better than to Vernon to canvass the State; if the Convention are almost the only Garrisonian Convention in the State, and if they are, they are only get them out to hear, the most of the slavery truths. Those who have been called to the Convention, and those who have been called on account of its proslavery position, and those who have been called on account of its anti-slavery position, and those who have been called on account of its peculiar denominational doctrines; but when we have a meeting of this kind, we must have the same great truths and bearing the same

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A LEAF FROM THE PAST. Nearly if not
years ago, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL wrote
the following lines:

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He stood upon the world's broad shoulders
The city's little air he breathed
He saw and stood on, on the world's
He thought that something new
He saw and stood on, on the world's
He thought that something new
He saw and stood on, on the world's
He thought that something new

And burning joined him to the weaker, poor, faintable man, and too, yet was wanted
So he could be "better" in his own
And feel its solemn pulses, sending blood
Through all the wide-spread veins of our
It is painful to think that the hand which
number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, aimed at
the keenest and bitterest shafts of ridicule
greatly delighting all those whose words
"the cunning enemy" of freedom" is
once were this garland for his brow."

Special Notices.

The Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Fair Committee meet on Friday the 21st inst., at 434 Arch Street, at the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Office, No. 167 North Fifth Street.

The State
 of New York
 In SENATE,
 January 12, 1881.
 REPORT
 OF THE
 COMMISSIONERS OF THE
 LAND OFFICE,
 IN ANSWER TO A
 RESOLUTION PASSED
 BY THE SENATE,
 APRIL 10, 1879.
 ALBANY:
 J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
 PRINTERS.
 1881.

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in the Federal Department argue the magnitude of that price of American art. FELIX O. DARLEY.

Throughout the present year, the magazines of *Foreign Literature* and *Conte* of *Shawnee, Forests of Haines, Marvels of Nature, and the Magazine of the Atlantic*, *Colombine*, etc., by the most noted writers, who have been engaged at vast expense to trace. *Wendy* among the following regular contributors:

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ARTHUR M. GRANGER,
JOSEPH BARBER,
FELIX O. DARLEY,
GRACE GARDNER,
GEORGE ANNOLD,
REV. R. M. DUFFY,
NED BUCKLEY,
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R. R. CHASE
MRS. M. A. ROBINSON
J. A. PATTON
REV. R. B. WELCH,
W. F. EATON,
GEORGE

HATTIE
K.

Other celebrated writers; who also contribute—
Menckner a great host of all that is entertaining,
Witty and Wise.

Our special New Year's Gift to our readers
is a new article, entitled

CATHOLICISM,

THE NICHE IN THE WALL

A TALK BY F. J. HENRISSAL.

BY FR. J. H. ROBINSON.

The opening chapter of which will appear in The
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